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WATH-UPON-DEARNE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



The
Health of
Wath-upon-Dearne
1958

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WALTHAM-UPON-AVON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

*The
Journal of
Waltham-upon-Avon
1928*

Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council

MEMBERS 1958.

Chairman:

Councillor J. W. ESPLEY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor W. CUTTS, C.C.

Councillors:

D. HIGGINS, M.A., Ph.D.

G. H. HILL

J. HOLYOAK

T. JONES*

R. PORTHOUSE

A. DILKES, J.P.

J. BRADLEY

Mrs. C. M. HILL

Mrs. M. RAWSON

Mrs. A. MADDISON

M. LITTLE

R. H. HIRST

Mrs. E. HARDWICK

Medical Officer of Health:

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Public Health Inspector:

W. W. WILKINSON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

* Since deceased



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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1958.

Public Health Department,
Dunford House,
Wath-upon-Dearne.
(Tel: Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2).

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

There was a very low incidence of notifiable infectious disease and only two fresh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. There was no maternal mortality, but the infant mortality rate at 31.4 per 1,000 due to the death of eight infants was higher than the national average. Six of these deaths took place within the first nine days of life in hospital and were associated with prematurity and congenital abnormalities.

The main causes of death in the adult population were heart disease and diseases of the circulatory system and cancer. The severe dirt laden fogs experienced in November contributed to the death of some elderly people causing bronchitis and heart failure.

Clean air will benefit all. Gas, coke and other smokeless fuels burn in modern household fire-grates and warm the household every bit as efficiently as coal without producing soot or smoke. Coal can be used in industry and for heating buildings without producing any smoke if efficient plant is installed and maintained in good working order. Clean air is more necessary in mining areas than in other parts of the country because it is common knowledge that a proportion of the male members of the community have their health crippled by pneumoconiosis brought about by their daily work and this condition is aggravated by a smoke polluted atmosphere as are the majority of chest and heart conditions. During the year discussions were held with the N.C.B. concerning means of limiting the fumes and offensive smells arising from the modern carbonisation plant, and in addition the Council made the Wath Wood Road (No. 1) Smoke Control Order in

November. Since June, measurements have been taken at five points in the district for the detection of sulphur in the atmosphere and at one point for total deposit. Some progress has been made and there will, no doubt, be criticism: no worth while public health advancement has ever been made in this country except in the face of severe opposition. Obtaining clean air will prove no exception.

The Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Wilkinson reports that 3,220 visits of inspection were made for purposes related to the Public Health and Housing Acts and that 350 complaints had been lodged in the course of the year at his office. Reports on four slum clearance areas involving 45 homes were made in the course of the year. Samples from the water supply, council baths, milk supply, ice cream and ice lollies are all regularly submitted for bacteriological analysis. All freshly killed meat is inspected at the slaughter house and in the course of the year 638 cattle, 330 cows, 2,767 sheep and 15 pigs were inspected. The total weight of freshly killed meat condemned as unfit was 9,383 lbs.

The above duties and inspection were carried out so that the health of the people in the district can be maintained and improved.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,665
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,928
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, mid 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,180
Natural Increase of Population in 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Number of Inhabited Houses, (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,375
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,819
Nett Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£495
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£124,533
Height above Sea-level	...	...	...	...	...	...	70-325 ft.
Rainfall for Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.8 ins.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958.

	1958	1957	England & Wales 1958
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:			
Crude	18.0	17.06	16.4
Adjusted	17.4	16.54	*
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population	0.6	0.21	*
Death Rate per 1,000 population:			
Crude	11.0	10.26	11.7
Adjusted	13.4	12.51	*
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	2.35	2.49	*
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	31.4	41.49	22.5
Neo-Natal Death Rate per 1,000 live births	23.5	20.75	16.2
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	Nil	Nil	0.43

*Figures not available

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958 IN DETAIL

				Males	Females	Total
Live Births:	Legitimate	...	...	116	133	249
	Illegitimate	...	...	4	2	6
Total live Births	...	...	...			255
Stillbirths:	Legitimate	...	...	4	3	7
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
Deaths of Infants under one year:						
	Legitimate	...	...	6	2	8
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths (All ages)	...	...	...	85	71	156

Stillbirths:

Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	...	...	...	30.4
Comparability Factors:				
Births	...	...	...	0.97
Deaths	...	...	...	1.22

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 births (Live & Still)
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	31.4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	32.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	Nil
Neo-Natal Death Rate	...	...	...	23.5

Causes of Death in 1958.

				Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	...	...	2	1
2.	Tuberculosis (Other)	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	1	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	—	—
10.	Cancer of Stomach	...	...	8	1
11.	Cancer of Bronchus or Lungs	...	...	2	1
12.	Cancer of Breast	...	...	—	4
13.	Cancer of Uterus	...	...	—	1
14.	Other Cancer or Lymphatic Cancer	...	...	8	9

15.	Leukæmia or Aleukæmia	...	...	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	1	—
17.	Vascular Lesions of the nervous system			7	13
18.	Coronary disease or Angina	...	...	16	8
19.	Hypertension with Heart disease	...		1	2
20.	Other Heart disease	...	...	7	20
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	1	2
22.	Influenza	...	...	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	—	—
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	9	2
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system			2	—
26.	Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	...		2	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis or Diarrhœa	...	...	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	1	—
29.	Enlarged Prostate	...	...	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion	...		—	—
31.	Congenital Malformation	...	...	2	2
32.	Other defined or ill-defined diseases	...		7	3
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents	...	...	4	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	2	1
35.	Suicide	...	...	2	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...		—	—
Total — All Causes				85	71

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.

No.	Cause of Death	Age	Died at
1.	Intracranial Hæmorrhage, Tear of Falx and Tentorium Cerebelli, Prematurity. P.M.	1 day	Hospital
2.	Acute Adrenal Failure. P.M. No Inq.	7 mths.	Home
3.	Congenital Disease of Heart, Mongol, Perforated Gastric Ulcer and Generalised Peritonitis. P.M.	6 days	Hospital
4.	Peritonitis, Perforation of Gastric Ulcer, Cerebral Œdema due to Birth Trauma. P.M.	9 days	Hospital
5.	Sub-arachnoid Hæmorrhage, Pulmonary Atelectasis, Prematurity	21 hrs.	Hospital
6.	Status Epilepticus, Encephalitis	11 mths.	Hospital
7.	Developmental Cardiac Anomalies	2 days	Hospital
8.	Hydrops Foetalis, Hæmolytic Disease of Newborn.	20 mins.	Hospital

Infant Deaths.

A close examination of the causes of death of the eight infants reveals that four of the deaths were associated with prematurity and that six of the deaths were associated either with prematurity or birth injuries and congenital defects. None of the deaths were with present knowledge preventable.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Services.

It is very difficult to obtain hospital accommodation for sick elderly females and at some times of the year there is a long waiting list. At the present time there are not enough hospital beds in the area for these patients and the subsequent difficulty and delay in obtaining hospital admission is serious.

County Ambulance Service.

This service is operated from a depot at Dunford House. The Depot Superintendent is Mr. F. Hyde, Wath-upon-Dearne 2234.

Staff	...	...	25	Total Journeys	...	4,764
Patients carried	...	29,462		Total Mileage	...	152,145

Infectious Diseases.

Ward	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Meningoc- cocal Infection	Dysentery	Measles	Totals
Central	6	8	1	5	5	25
Melton	1	5	-	3	41	50
Winterwell	3	-	-	-	5	8
Wharnccliffe	1	4	-	3	3	11
East	-	4	-	3	3	19
Totals ...	11	21	1	14	57	104

Tuberculosis.

No. on Register at 31st December, 1958.

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	38	30	68
Non Pulmonary	5	3	8

No. Removed from Register during 1958.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Deaths	1	1	-	-	2
Others: (Cured, re-diagnosed, transfers, etc.) ...	-	4	-	-	4
Totals ...	1	5	-	-	6

Additions to Register during 1958.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New notifications ...	1	1	—	—	2
Others (Restored, transfers in etc.) ...	3	3	—	—	6
Totals ...	4	4	—	—	8

New Notifications — Pulmonary.

				Males	Females
Age Groups					
0 - 15 years	...	...	...	—	—
15 - 25 years	...	...	...	—	—
25 - 35 years	...	...	...	—	1
35 - 45 years	...	...	...	1	—
Totals ...				1	1

				England & Wales	
				1958	1957
Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	0.21	0.14	0.10
Number of Contacts given B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...		11

Tuberculosis.

There were two fresh notifications and two deaths from this disease. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease - children and adolescents become infected more readily than adults. The control of treatment and diagnosis of this disease is in the hands of the Family Doctor and the Chest Clinic at Mexborough.

Nurse G. I. Ellis, one of our Health Visitors attends at the Chest Clinic once a week to act as liaison Health Visitor so that the Divisional Medical Officer can have up to date knowledge of what is happening to the patients who are under the care of the Chest Physician. Nurse P. Uttley attends the Wath Wood Chest Hospital from time to time to deal with the social problems of County patients who are under treatment there. Patients from the whole health division may be admitted to Wath Wood - from the Rawmarsh area they may also be admitted to Oakwood Hall and attend the Chest Clinic at Rotherham.

Contact tracing is carried out by the Health Visitors - the Chest Physician arranges the examination. All first entrants to school are offered a tuberculin skin test (jelly test), if this is positive the infant and all immediate contacts are examined. B.C.G. vaccination is offered to school leavers.

The patients may be supplied with free dispensable sputum containers made of waxed paper which are destroyed after use by burning in the fire. All three district Councils offer housing accommodation on a priority basis to active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The County Council supply extra milk to active cases and may assist with the provision of beds and bedding for isolation purposes. There are special grants from the National Assistance Board and from after-care funds to which the County Council make a contribution.

The patients are visited as the need arises by our Health Visitors.

National Assistance Act. — Section 47.

This section deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention provided that all other conditions of the section are fulfilled. No action was taken under this section in 1958.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area and Housing.

Drainage and Sewers.

Construction of main trunk sewer from West Melton Housing Estate to the Sewage Works was completed and construction of the Wath Wood Road extension was commenced.

Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained from deep bore wells within the district. The supply is filtered and chlorinated and is of the highest purity. It is regularly sampled, monthly for bacteriological analysis and quarterly for chemical analysis. All samples were satisfactory. It is an exceedingly hard water.

Housing.

A total of 30 houses were constructed by the Council and 40 by private enterprise. 1 unfit house was closed.

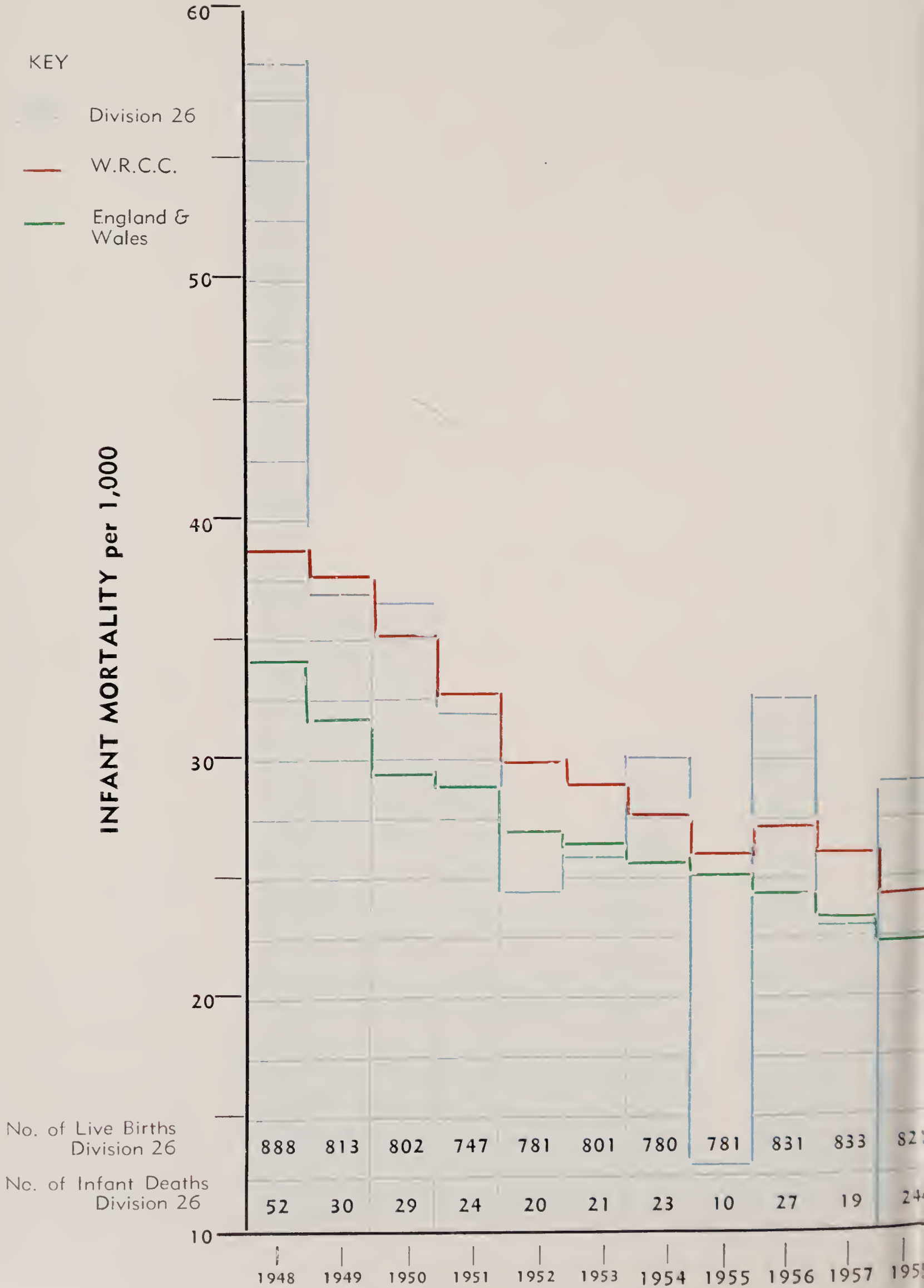
PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES — DIVISION No. 26

(Swinton, Rawmarsh and Wath-upon-Dearne Urban Districts).

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1957 and 1958 for Division No. 26.

Area of Division	...	...	...	...	...	7,990 acres
Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	46,510
						1958 1957

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000, 1948 to 1958



Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	...	17.7	18.0
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)			
All Causes	... ..	10.5	9.8
Cancer	... ..	1.91	1.58
Heart and Circulatory	... ..	3.66	3.35
Infective and parasitic diseases, excluding			
	Tuberculosis	0.02	0.06
Respiratory diseases	... ..	1.27	1.06
Respiratory Tuberculosis	... ..	0.13	0.06
Other Tuberculosis	... ..	Nil	0.02
All Tuberculosis	... ..	0.13	0.09
Maternal Mortality	... ..	Nil	1.16
Infant Mortality (rate for 1,000 live births)	...	29.2	22.8

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for Urban and Rural Districts in the West Riding and England and Wales for 1958

	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding T.B. Death Rate	Respiratory Diseases Death Rate	Heart & Circulatory Diseases	Cancer	Tuberculosis Death Rate. All Forms	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality
Division No. 26	17.7	10.5	0.02	1.27	3.66	1.91	0.13	29.2	Nil
U.D's in									
West Riding	16.3	12.8	0.04	1.40	5.00	2.11	0.09	23.2	0.41
R.D's in									
West Riding	18.0	9.8	0.07	1.13	3.53	1.62	0.09	27.4	0.48
Administrative									
County ...	16.7	11.9	0.05	1.33	4.59	1.97	0.09	24.4	0.43
England and									
Wales ...	16.4	11.7	*	*	*	2.12	0.10	22.5	0.43

* Figures not available
All figures per 1,000 population except last two columns.

The infant mortality rate for the Division was higher than the national rate. This was due to an unusual excess of infant deaths in Rawmarsh and Wath-upon-Dearne.

There was no maternal death in the Division.

Home Nursing Service.

The staff consists of 9 full-time and 2 part-time nurses.

	No. of Cases			Visits
		Assisted		
1958	876	32,116
1957	900	32,186
1956	1,015	30,861
1955	1,056	30,617
1954	1,211	30,008

Home Nurses are supplied at the request of the Family Doctor to look after patients in their own homes. They receive their instructions from the Family Doctor and work under his direction.

Equipment for home nursing is supplied from stores at Dunford House or at Wakefield. Any equipment that is necessary can be supplied - this includes hospital beds with lifting poles, rubber sheets, mattresses, etc. The equipment is on loan and is returnable to the Nursing Service when no longer required.

Infant Welfare and Health Visiting Service.

Centre	Doctor in charge	Number of individual children who attended during the year	Total No. of attendanees made by children in previous column during year	
			Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.
Wath	Dr. M. Lister	220	1,331	183
West Melton ...	Dr. M. Lister	138	832	126
Swinton	Dr. I. Campbell	331	3,228	683
Kilnhurst	Dr. J. Core	96	825	355
Rawmarsh	Dr. J. Core	305	1,448	210
Parkgate *	Dr. M. R. Menzies	44	178	64
		1,134	7,842	1,621

* Closed officially October, 1958 - last Clinic held at the end of June, 1958.

No. of Home Visits made by Health Visitors within the Division During the Year.

		First Visits		Total Visits	
		Effective	No Access	Effective	No Access
Expectant Mothers	...	53	3	81	3
Children under 1 year		791	93	3,759	265
Children between					
1 and 5 years	...	*	*	4,444	219
Other Cases	... ..	*	*	5,321	169
Total	...	844	96	13,605	656

* Figures not available

There are nine health visitors employed in the division - they also act as school nurses, and tuberculosis health visitors. Apart from the infant welfare work and work with school children, they act as liaison health visitors to the Chest Clinic at Mexborough and at Wath Wood Hospital. They supervise the Home Help Scheme and as far as is possible, maintain contact with the older and more frail members of the community.

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births.				Proportion of Domiciliary to Institutional	
			Domiciliary	Institutional	
Wath ...	...	...	178	85	2 : 1
Swinton ...	...	...	144	75	2 : 1
Rawmarsh ...	...	...	184	177	26 : 25

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Clinic			Doctor in charge	No. of women who attended	No. of women who attended for blood exam. only	Total No. of attendances made by women
Wath ...	...	...	Dr. D. Chapman	82	46	460
Swinton ...	...	...	Dr. H. H. Smith	171	—	737
Rawmarsh ...	...	...	Dr. M. Scott	187	—	736
Totals ...				440	46	1,933

Relaxation Classes.

Clinic			Midwife	No. of women who attended	Total No. of attendances made by women
Wath ...	...	...	M. Barber	106	819
Swinton ...	...	...	F. Launders	59	497
Rawmarsh ...	...	...	L. Bamford	33	249
Totals ...				198	1,565

Post-Natal Clinics.

(Held jointly with Ante-Natal Clinics).

Clinic			Doctor in charge	No. of women who attended	Total No. of attendances made by women
Wath ...	...	...	Dr. D. Chapman	21	21
Swinton ...	...	...	Dr. H. H. Smith	30	30
Rawmarsh ...	...	...	Dr. M. Scott	30	30
Totals ...				81	81

There were 821 live births in the division and 22 stillbirths. 58% of the confinements took place at home. The midwives attended 512 mothers at confinement and delivered the mother in 472 cases without the assistance of the Family Doctor. Family Doctors were present at 40 deliveries. In 122 cases the midwives cared for mothers discharged from hospital before the 14th day. 44 of these mothers were discharged before the tenth day.

The clinics and relaxation classes were well attended. Complete blood examination is carried out at all clinics. This demonstrates that some mothers are grossly anæmic and in some

instances this anæmia is not detected until late in pregnancy owing to failure to seek medical advice.

Advice and health education are given at the relaxation clinics, held for expectant mothers throughout the division.

There was no maternal death in the division.

Ante-Natal care is obtainable at clinics held weekly in each Urban District. In addition to this, some Family Doctors hold special surgeries for this purpose. The fact that a small number of mothers avoid all effective ante-natal care, thereby endangering their own life and that of their child, is not due to lack of facilities.

Premature Births.

District	Born Alive			Still-born			No. Removed to Hosp. after birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp	Total		Born At Home	Born In Hosp.	Total
Wath ...	6	13	19	1	4	5	2	5	10	15
Swinton ...	6	11	17	1	2	3	—	6	8	14
Rawmarsh .	6	16	22	3	7	10	3	4	13	17
Totals ...	18	40	58	5	13	18	5	15	31	46

A baby weighing 5½ lbs. or under at birth is said to be premature - 58 babies were born alive in this group. 12 died before they were four weeks old - a critical period. There were 22 stillbirths in the division and 18 of them were premature. Thus one half of the total infant mortality and three quarters of the stillbirths were due to prematurity.

The causes of prematurity are not fully known, but multiple pregnancies, too frequent pregnancies, ill health and malnutrition of the mother and toxic conditions are all known causes. In so far as the causes are known, so is the condition preventable, another reason why efficient ante-natal care is essential in all pregnancies.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child.

For the purpose of this scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included. Unmarried mothers require advice and help, as they may be young and they tend to avoid ante-natal care until advised. The County Council can make arrangements for their confinement outside their own district and in approved cases they may accept responsibility for the care of the mother and child for a total period of eight weeks, excluding the lying-in period. A Church of England Moral Social Worker assists in obtaining accommodation for these cases, irrespective of their religion.

Married — With previous illegitimate children ...	7
Without previous illegitimate children	6
Single — With previous illegitimate children ...	4
Without previous illegitimate children	3
Widowed — Without previous illegitimate children	1
Total ...	<u>21</u>

One infant died, two were adopted and in eighteen cases the baby remained with the mother.

Welfare Foods.

National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and Vitamin A. & D. Tablets are supplied to mothers from distribution centres at the clinics in the division.

Domestic Help Service.

Establishment for Domestic Helps 24 Full-time
Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.58 ... 62 Part-time

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December, 1958:—

	No. of Cases	Hours
1. Maternity (including expectant mothers)	71	6,593
2. Tuberculosis	4	670
3. Chronic Sick: (a) aged 65 plus ...	316	50,094
(b) under 65	21	3,595
4. Others	12	1,425
Totals ...	<u>424</u>	<u>62,377</u>

	1956	1957	1958
Average Number of Staff (part-time)	62	62	62
Total Hours	57,470	59,968	62,377

This service is supplied where assistance is required in running a household and where there are no relatives who can assist. The service is not a free one and each case is assessed according to the applicants income - the great majority of old age pensioners do not have to pay for the service.

In the health division, there are many people, who due to infirmity or sickness, are unable to partake in the activities of the

various old people's clubs and Darby and Joan organisations. They are consequently often very lonely and have no visitors save the home helps or the home nurses or health visitors. There is a need for visiting this particular group of aged people and in my opinion this could best be done by the fit and active aged members of the community, directed and assisted by the numerous aged people's welfare organisations and committees.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mentally Defective Persons - Division No. 26.

1.	(a)	Total number	...	...	...	115
	(b)	Number ascertained during 1958	...			8
2.	(a)	Number under Guardianship	...	...		—
	(b)	Number under Statutory Supervision	...			104
	(c)	Number under Voluntary Supervision	...			10
	(d)	Number on Licence from Institutions	...			1
3.	(a)	Number awaiting Institution admission	...			2
	(b)	Number attending Group Training Classes*	...			3
	(c)	Number receiving Home Training	...			—
	(d)	Number in Remunerative Employment				38

* Classes ceased May, 1958

Mrs. F. H. Redman, a Mental Health Social Worker visits the homes of those suffering from mental ill health and who have been discharged from mental hospitals. This work is carried out in close co-operation with the family doctors in charge of the cases. The supervision of mental defectives, including those in employment, is part of her duties.

Group Training Classes were held at the Clinics at Wath-upon-Dearne, Swinton and Rawmarsh for those mental defectives capable of benefitting from simple training. These classes ceased in May 1958 when our Mental Health teacher resigned. By the end of 1958 the Day Occupation Centre was being constructed at Wath-upon-Dearne. This Centre will admit 75 persons.

CHILDREN LIABLE TO BE NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

The Divisional Medical Officer is the appointed officer for the co-ordination of this service. Reports on children come from Health Visitors, School Welfare Officers, Children's Officers N.S.P.C.C., etc. Close contact is maintained at all times with the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. Unfortunately more and more children are not protected until they go to school. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old.

Urban District	No. of Children Primarily Immunised in 1958			No. of Children given booster doses during 1958	No. of Children Immunised at any time up to 31.12.58			Estimated Mid-Year Population			Percentage	
	Under 5 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	Total		Under 5 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.
Wath	161	113	274	254	518	2170	2688	1169	2320	3489	44.3	93.5
Swinton	134	12	146	80	471	1807	2278	1059	1931	2990	44.5	93.6
Rawmarsh	228	104	332	266	686	2779	3465	1763	3116	4879	33.2	89.1

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1958.

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1958	1 - 4 1954/57	5 - 14 1944/53	15 or over before 1944	Total
No. vaccinated:					
Wath	70	6	4	6	86
Swinton	33	7	—	4	44
Rawmarsh	85	10	4	7	106
No. re-vaccinated:					
Wath	—	1	—	2	3
Swinton	—	—	1	3	4
Rawmarsh	—	—	—	1	1

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The greatest mortality from this disease is in the first year of life. Protection should be offered after the third month of age.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Details at 31.12.58.

Total Vaccinated (two injections) 1943/58 Age Group ...	6,462
Total Vaccinated (one injection) 1943/58 Age Group ...	897
Total Registered (awaiting vaccination) 1943/58 Age Group	993

Total Registered or Vaccinated ...	8,352
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Estimated population 1943/58 Age Group	11,150
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Acceptance rate percentage:-

(Division No. 26) 1943/58 Age Group	74.9%
--	-------

(Whole of West Riding) 1943/58 Age Group ...	63.0%
--	-------

	1956	1957	1958	Total
Children Vaccinated:				
Two injections	249	2105	4108	6,462
Three injections	—	—	2159	2 159
Others (including Expectant Mothers: Ambulance Staff. Etc.):-				
Two injections	—	—	201	201
Three injections	—	—	—	—

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

There are 9,000 scholars attending school in the division. All are medically examined on entry to school, on entry to junior mixed and on entry and leaving secondary modern schools. Where defects are found requiring treatment this is arranged by consultation with the Family Doctor. If a Consultant opinion is required or if it is in the child's interest that he should be referred to a Consultant Clinic, either within or without the School Medical Service, this again is only arranged after the Family Doctor has been notified and agrees with the course of action. The services are complimentary, not in competition.

Dr. C. C. Harvey, who is a Child Health Specialist to both the County Council and the Regional Hospital Board conducts Clinics at the County Clinic, Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh, and at all the hospitals in the area so that a Specialist opinion is readily available.

Dr. Harvey also conducts a Monthly Progress Clinic at Rawmarsh, intended for observing progress made by all types of physically and mentally handicapped children. This clinic, of course, is in close co-operation with the School Medical Officer and the Family Doctor.

In addition to this a full range of specialist clinics is operated by the County Council in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board. Dr. M. R. Menzies is responsible for the ascertainment of pupils requiring special educational treatment, in addition to her work in the School Health Service.

We have had a very busy year and in spite of a greatly extended poliomyelitis immunisation programme we have managed to complete all routine work. It was necessary to have the assistance, on a sessional basis, of Dr. K. Firth, Dr. T. A. Appleby and Dr. C. F. R. Mallet.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	Wath and Rawmarsh
Ophthalmic Clinics	...	...	...	Wath and Rawmarsh
Children Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
Pædiatric Clinic	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
E. N. T. Clinic	...	...	...	Montagu Hospital
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	...	Swinton
Progress Clinic	...	...	...	Rawmarsh

INSPECTIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1958.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	886
1st year Junior	...	...	...	...	718
1st year Secondary	...	...	...	...	820
Last year Secondary	...	...	...	...	647
					3,071
No. of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,931
No. of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	121
					2052
Grand Total of Inspections	...	...	...	...	5123

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND HEAD INFESTATION

	Total Children Infested	School Population	Percentage Infested
Rawmarsh & Parkgate	198	3,361	6.1
Swinton & Kilnhurst	50	2,098	2.4
Wath & West Melton	52	3,234	1.6

Comparative Figures.

	1958	1957	W.R.C.C. 1955
Total No. Infested	300	355	—
Total Children	8,593	8,231	—
Total Percentage	3.5	4.3	4.5

Detailed Breakdown Figures.

	GIRLS			BOYS		
	Number infested	Popula- tion	Per- centage	Number infested	Popula- tion	Per- centage
Rawmarsh	159	1,532	10.5	39	1,729	2.3
Swinton	39	1,052	3.7	11	1,046	1.1
Wath	40	1,688	2.4	12	1,546	0.8
Division	238	4,272	5.5	62	4,321	1.4

CARE OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Day School for E.S.N. Pupils — Milton School	...	46
Residential School for the Deaf or Partially Deaf Pupils	...	6
Residential School for Deaf E.S.N. Pupils	...	—
Residential School for Partially-sighted Pupils	...	1
Residential School for Blind Pupils	...	1
Residential School for Delicate Pupils	...	4
Residential School for Spastic Pupils	...	1
Residential School for Physically Handicapped Pupils	...	1
Residential School for Epileptic Pupils	...	1

TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS

All school entrants whose parents have given written consent have been tested. The results are as follows:-

No. Tested		No. Positive		No. Negative	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
256	249	1	5	255	244

All positives have been notified to their respective family doctors and have been referred to the Chest Physician at the local Chest Clinic.

None of the cases was found to be suffering from active Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13 YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination, if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously.	...	...	...	...	...	...	709
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.87
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test:							
No. of Children tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
Result of Test:							
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
						Total	467
<hr/>							
Percentage positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.92
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	339

DETAILS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT FOR VARIOUS AUTHORITIES

College Entrants examined	...	...	...	...	...	18
Teachers examined	...	...	...	...	...	19
Superannuation examinations (County)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Superannuation examinations (Local Councils)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Admission to Sickness Pay Scheme (Local Councils)	...	...	...	...	...	21

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1958.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following inspections were made:—

Nature of Inspection	No. of Inspections made
Houses for structural defects (housing inspections) ...	465
Houses re overcrowding	1
Premises re nuisances:-	
Vermin and insect pests	112
Drainage and sanitary conveniences	431
Dustbins and refuse collection	159
Offensive accumulations	45
Paving of yards and passages	44
Keeping of animals	14
Filthy premises	36
Miscellaneous housing visits	35
Observations and visits re smoke nuisances ...	17
Atmospheric pollution	38
Visits re refuse collection	18
Visits re refuse disposal	42
Dairies and milk shops	10
Ice cream premises	2
Food shops	23
Food hawkers	5
Slaughterhouses	5
Meat inspection visits	279
Factories	7
Common Lodging Houses	12
Rats and mice inspections	51
Visits for food sampling, etc.	30
Inspection of caravan dwellings	7
Swimming baths	8
Water supply	5
Drinking water sampling	14
Visits re infectious diseases	21
Miscellaneous visits	79
Total	3,220

Complaints Received.

350 complaints were received at my office during the year. This is 23 less than the figure for last year. The complaints have been classified as follows:-

Nature of Complaint						Number of Complaints Received
Choked or leaking drains	...	...	...	...	...	122
General housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	72
Defective sinks	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vermin and other insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	17
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	7
Delay in emptying dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	38
Keeping of animal nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rats and mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	32
Rabbit infestation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inadequate water supply	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total						350

Particulars of Notices Served Under Public Health Acts and West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Number of written informal notices served during the year requiring nuisances and housing defects to be remedied	217
Number complied with	360*
Number of verbal intimations given	142
Number complied with	132*
Number of statutory notices served re nuisances (excluding housing repairs)	35
Number complied with by owner or occupier	27*
Number of statutory notices served requiring housing defects to be remedied	10
Number complied with by owner	9*
Number of notices where work executed by local authority in default of owner (to remedy housing defects and other nuisances)	19*
Number of notices where works executed by owner after institution of legal proceedings	1*

* includes notices served prior to 1958 but complied with in 1958.

The statutory notices during the year include notices under the powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, section 24 (maintenance of length of public sewer), 39 (repair of drainage), 56 (paving and drainage of a yard), 75 (renewal of dustbins), 83 (cleansing of verminous premises), 93 (abatement of nuisances), and under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, section 53 (cleansing of choked drains), 55 (repair of drains), 35 (repair of defective houses).

Nature of Defects remedied under Public Health Acts.

Choked drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	154
Drains reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
New drain constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water closet fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	42
Water closet structures repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drain vent shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sink waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing boilers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	111
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Keeping of animal nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dirty and/or verminous premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Insect pest infestations cleared	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rodent infestations cleared	...	...	...	...	...	62
Yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	5
Insanitary air-raid shelters demolished	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	27
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eaves, gutters and fallpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	25
Fractured walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	37
Window frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Window fasteners and sash cords repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	36
Fireplaces and cooking ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	25
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Doors and door frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Skirting board repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellar gratings renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water supply restored	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	22

HOUSING

Repair of Houses.

Action taken for repair of houses was entirely under the Public Health Acts and no notices were served under the repairs sections of the Housing Acts. Legal proceedings were necessary in one instance to ensure essential repairs.

Slum Clearance.

Reports on four small slum clearance areas were prepared and submitted to the Council during the year. These were accepted by the Council and formal declaration of the areas was made in November, 1958.

Disrepair Certificates.

A total of 12 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year and all were granted.

Housing Statistics for the Year are as follows:-

Number of dwellinghouses in district	...	...	...	4819
Number of houses included in above:				
(a) back-to-back	...	...	...	14
(b) single back	...	...	...	57

Houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere.

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year:

(a) in Clearance areas	...	...	...	45
(b) individual unfit houses	...	...	...	9

A. Houses Demolished.

In Clearance Areas:-	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas:-			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	5	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil

B. Unfit Houses Closed.

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	1	1
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied.

	By Order	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	52	Nil
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	17	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957). Remedied.

Position at end of year	Number of houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement.

	Number of houses	Number of Occupants of houses in Column (1)
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	Nil	Nil

Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings.

(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	...	...	2
(b) Overcrowding	...	...	Nil

Rent Act, 1957.

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted	...	...	12
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners of the local authority	...	...	8
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	...	...	6

New Dwellings.

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:			
By local authority	30	By Private Enterprise	40

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation.

	Formal Applications received during the year. Number of dwellings	Applications approved during the year. Number of dwellings	No. of dwellings completed during year.
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Improvements	14	18	27

Common Lodging House.

This lodging house has been kept in an unsatisfactory state for a number of years, and after repeated warnings the Council refused to renew the registration of the Keeper when he made application at the beginning of 1958.

In November 1958 legal proceedings were taken against the owner of the building for keeping the premises as a common lodging house without registration.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses and other buildings in the five wards of the district and the sanitary accommodation provided thereat:-

Wards	Dwelling houses	Dwelling houses with shops (included in Col. 1)	Shops and Factories	Miscellaneous Buildings	Privies	Waterclosets	Fixed Ashpits		Dustbins	Cesspools	Slop Closets	Chemical Closets
							Wet	Dry				
Central	1623	47	51	40	7	2387	5	11	1675	5	1	8
East	721	53	17	15	7	876	2	1	736	4	-	4
Wharnccliffe	845	26	30	16	-	1007	-	1	916	2	-	-
Winterwell	643	42	26	15	-	759	-	2	683	-	-	-
Melton	987	27	23	18	-	1079	-	3	1006	1	1	-
Totals	4819	195	147	104	14	6108	7	18	5016	12	2	12

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

One licence to station and use a moveable dwelling in the District was issued during the year. A few caravans were stationed in the district for short periods, principally for the use of employees engaged on civil engineering or constructional work in the area. These were visited with a view to ensuring reasonable sanitary conditions on the site. Conditions on one site were found to be unsatisfactory and the occupants failed to maintain the site in a sanitary and tidy condition.

Cleansing of Dirty and Verminous Premises.

The furniture and household effects belonging to one family was, on removal from an old infested house to a new Council house, fumigated with hydrogen cyanide gas by a fumigation contractor.

Nine houses which were infested with bed-bugs were cleansed during the year.

At one of the houses, disinfestation and cleansing and re-decoration of the premises were carried out, and filthy and verminous articles destroyed by the Council in default of the occupier.

An infestation by lice of persons personal clothing and bedding at a common lodging house was dealt with during the year.

Insect Pests.

Other insect pests dealt with included bees, bryobia, cock-roaches and flies.

Rodent Infestation Control.

Thirty two notifications were received of infestation of premises by rats or mice. As the Council undertakes treatment of dwelling house premises for the destruction of rats and mice free of charge, occupiers of such premises readily notify the Council of any infestation.

Shops, factories and other business or trade premises are treated at the request of the occupiers and a charge is made to cover the cost of materials and labour. The Council employ a part-time rodent operator on this work.

The following table records the work carried out during the year:-

Type of Premises	RATS Number of properties:-			MICE Number of properties:-		
	Inspected	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.	Inspected	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.
Local Authority Depots, etc.	5	2	2			
Dwelling houses	48	45	45	6	6	6
Business premises	8	5	5	4	4	4
Totals	61	52	52	10	10	10

Inspection of Factories.

The following tables give particulars of the number of inspections made and the action taken during 1958:-

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948. Part 1 of the Act of 1937.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	6	2	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by local authority	36	5	4	—
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority ...	6	—	—	—
Totals	48	7	4	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Type of defect	Number of cases in which defects found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H. M. inspector	by H. M. inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	4	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	3	6	—	—	—

Public Swimming Baths.

Samples of water from the public swimming bath were taken on 4 occasions during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The continuous filtration plant which operates at the swimming bath appears to maintain the water in a satisfactory bacteriological condition in general, but as facilities for the examination of samples taken at peak periods of use are not available, the condition of the water at such times is not known.

Sample No.	Probable number of coliform bacilli McConkey 2 days 37°	Probable number of faecal coli	p.H. value	Free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water
108 and 109	0 per 100 ml.	—	7.4	0.3
110	3 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	8.4	0.1
111 and 112	3 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	8.3	0.1
113 and 114	0 per 100 ml.	—	8.3	0.85

Atmospheric Pollution.

Industrial Pollution.

Action during the year was concerned with trying to obtain a reduction of the pollution from the new coke oven plant erected in the District. Complaints were received from residents and from local authorities of adjoining Districts. Meetings of members and officers of the local authorities affected, and officers of the coal carbonisation branch of the National Coal Board were held at the beginning of the year to discuss ways and means of securing an improvement.

The considerable extension of this carbonisation plant is considered to have added much pollution to the atmosphere in the form of chemical vapours giving rise to offensive odours, particles of grit, and clouds of black smoke, and smoke of various hues.

Although some improvement in respect of the emission of black smoke was noted, the amount of air pollution arising from the plant, was, from a public health standpoint, considered to be far from satisfactory. Complaints from residents are mainly with respect to the fumes and offensive chemical smell from the plant.

Smoke Control Area.

The Council made the Wath-upon-Deane, Wath Wood Road (No. 1) Smoke Control Order 1958, on the 19th November, 1958. The area concerned was a small estate of about 10 acres on which housing development was commencing.

Lead Peroxide and Deposit Gauges.

Five lead peroxide gauges for measurement of sulphur pollution in the atmosphere were installed in various places in the District. One soot deposit gauge was installed in the centre of the District. Readings for these gauges were taken from June onwards, and the information from the Public Analysis reports is given below:-

Lead Peroxide Gauges

Month	Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100cm. of batch A Pbo ₃ at:-					Prevailing Winds
	Wath Wood Reservoir	Park Lane	Sewage Works	Strathmore	Farfield Lane	
June	2.12	2.66	1.76	1.33	1.98	SE
July	1.84	1.64	1.60	1.08	1.20	W
August ...	1.86	1.94	1.92	1.04	1.27	S & SW
September ...	2.19	2.51	2.47	1.30	1.69	SE
October ...	3.35	2.99	2.91	1.70	2.68	W
November ...	5.74	3.83	3.78	2.67	3.88	NW
December ...	5.08	3.55	3.75	2.53	3.89	SSE & NW
Totals ...	22.18	19.12	18.19	11.65	16.59	
Monthly Average ...	3.17	2.73	2.50	1.66	2.37	

Soot Deposit Gauge

Month	Period of exposure in days	Monthly rain deposit in inches	Total water-insoluble matter in tons sq. mile	Total water-soluble matter in tons/sq. mile	Total solids in tons sq. mile	Prevailing winds
June ...	28	4.81	9.77	8.54	18.31	SE
July ...	29	6.42	6.47	11.27	17.74	W
August ...	31	2.09	9.17	4.80	13.97	S & SW
September	30	1.62	8.87	3.37	12.24	SE
October ...	30	1.38	3.67	3.27	6.97	W
November	31	0.63	8.70	3.90	12.61	NW
December	39	3 07	5.87	6.80	12.67	SSE & NW
Totals ...	209	20.02	52.52	41.95	94.51	
Monthly Average	30	2.86	7.50	5.99	13.50	

Wind Direction Records.

These records were kept so that the effect of wind direction in relation to particular sources of industrial pollution could be studied. As the apparatus for measurement of atmospheric pollution had only been in operation six months by the end of the year, it was too early for any conclusions to be arrived at.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Milk and Dairies.

The whole of the milk sold in the District is designated milk, being either "Pasteurised," "Sterilised," or "Tuberculin Tested" milk. It is delivered by two producer-retailers who sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk and by nine registered distributors. Also, 18 shopkeepers are registered to sell bottled milk from their shop premises.

The number of licences issued during the year for the sale of designated milk was as follows:-

Designation of Milk	Type of Licence	Number of Licences Granted
Sterilised	Supplementary	3
Pasteurised	Supplementary	4
Tuberculin tested	Supplementary	3
Sterilised	Dealer's	22
Pasteurised	Dealer's	8
Tuberculin tested	Dealer's	6

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Eighteen samples of milk were purchased during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results are tabulated below:-

Sample No.	Date of Sampling	Grade of Milk	Methylenc Blue Test Decolourisation Period	Phosphatase Test L.B.U. Reading
602	19. 2.58	Pasteurised	N	1.6
603	19. 2.58	Pasteurised	N	1.5
604	19. 2.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
605	19. 2.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
606	19. 2.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
607	19. 2.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
608	14. 5.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
609	14. 5.58	Pasteurised	N	—
610	14. 5.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
611	14. 5.58	Pasteurised	N	—
612	14. 5.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
613	14. 5.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
614	16.10.58	Pasteurised	N	—
615	16.10.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
616	16.10.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
617	16.10.58	Pasteurised	N	—
618	16.10.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—
619	16.10.58	Tuberculin tested	N	—

N. Indicates that the sample was not decolourised within the period of hours specified in the regulations and therefore satisfied the prescribed test.

Drinking Water Samples.

Fourteen samples of drinking water were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. The results are tabulated below.

Sample No.	Date of collection	Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37° C.	Remarks on Report
184	6.3.58	—	Sample Satisfactory Free chlorine:- 0 per 1,000,000 parts
185	6.3.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
186	13.3.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
187	13.3.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
188	25.3.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
189	25.3.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
190	15.4.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
191	15.4.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
192	30.4.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
193	30.4.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
194	28.5.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
195	28.5.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
203	8.7.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory
204	8.7.58	0 per 100 ml.	Sample Satisfactory

Slaughterhouses and Inspection of Meat.

Three slaughterhouses were licensed for use for slaughtering purposes during the year. Only one was in regular use.

Priority in attention was given to meat inspection work to ensure that the carcase and organs of every animal slaughtered were inspected before removal from the slaughterhouse. Inspections have been regularly required at weekends and out of normal office hours for this purpose. Post mortem inspections of animals slaughtered is carried out in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Ministry Memorandum 3/Meat.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and inspected, and fresh killed meat condemned for the year ended 31st December, 1958:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	638	330	Nil	2767	15*
Number inspected	638	330	Nil	2767	15*
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	82	51	Nil	29	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci ...	12.85%	15.45%	-	1.16%	6.67%
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	86	95	Nil	Nil	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	14.1%	29.4%	Nil	Nil	6.7%
Cysticercosis:-					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Figures include 6 pigs slaughtered on behalf of cottagers either at licensed slaughterhouses or on unlicensed premises.
Total weight of fresh killed meat condemned was 9,385 lbs.

During the year two confirmed cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* were found; the infected carcasses were sent to the Cold Stores for deep freeze treatment.

All diseased and condemned meat was treated by the local authority with green dye before removal from the slaughterhouse premises. It was then collected by a private contractor for use

in a maggot factory, except for whole or part carcasses of beef which were disposed of to an animal by-products manufacturer after the application of green dye.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954.

Fourteen licences were in force during the year which the Council had granted authorising the holders to slaughter animals in a slaughterhouse.

The majority of persons holding licences were only engaged occasionally in slaughtering animals.

Humane methods of slaughter were practised, using the captive bolt pistol.

There are no premises in the District Licensed for use for the slaughter of horses, or for use as knackers yards.

Inspection of Other Foods.

The following foodstuffs were condemned at foodshops:-

Articles of Food	No. of cans, jars, bottles or packets	Weight (lbs.)
Canned vegetables	138	138 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canned fruit	69	83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned meat	73	141 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned fish	11	5
Canned milk	6	5
Preserves	22	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	2	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sauce and pickles	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice	2	3
Coffee essence	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mineral waters	3	5
Canned cream	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fish paste	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
Canned soup	1	1
Bread improver	1	112
Jellies	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
Beverage	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Animal foods	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totals	361	600

All the above mentioned unsound food, was surrendered by the owners, and was collected and disposed of by the local authority. It was buried at the Council's refuse tip.

Food Premises.

The numbers of the various types of food premises in the District are as follows:-

Type of Business							No. of Premises
Grocer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Grocer and general dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fish frier	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Butcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Works canteen	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
School canteen	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Restaurant and cafe	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clubs, Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Totals ...							146

Food premises registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are:-

(a) Sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	40
(b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, or of potted pressed, pickles or preserved food	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations						3

Food Hygiene Regulations.

The visits to food premises have been usually made for some specific purposes such as licensing, sampling, dealing with unsound food, etc., and very few visits were routine inspections with respect to hygiene of such premises. The staff in this department is not sufficient in number to carry out the inspection of food premises as it should be done. Such inspections as have been made indicate that much more attention is needed to this work.

The shop and such portions of food premises as are exposed to public view usually receive considerable attention in the way of washing, polishing, painting, repair, etc., so as to present a clean and attractive appearance. In many cases this standard is not maintained in the back premises and only by regular inspection, education and pressure by the local authority will a reasonable standard of hygiene be maintained throughout the premises

Ice-Cream Samples.

Ice-Cream Heat Treatment Regulations.

Most of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream sold from continuous freezing cabinets installed in food shops. The total number of shops registered to sell ice-cream

is 40. The temperature in freezing cabinets was checked when samples of ice-cream were purchased.

Eight samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and the results are as follows:-

Sample No.	Sample obtained from shop or vehicle	Results of methylene Blue test. Period of decolourisation	Provisional Grade	Remarks on Type of Pack
196	Shop	2 hours	3	Unopened tub
197	Vehicle	2 hours	3	Unopened tub
199	Shop	2 hours	3	Wrapped wafer
200	Shop	After 4 hours	2	Unopened tub
205	Shop	Not decolourised	1	Unopened tub
206	Shop	Not decolourised	1	Opened block
207	Shop	Not decolourised	1	Unopened tub
208	Shop	Not decolourised	1	Unopened tub

Imitation Cream.

4 samples of imitation cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the year.

The results are tabulated below:-

Sample No.	Type of Sample	Result of Methylene Blue Test Period of Decolourisation	Provisional Grade
198	Whipped imitation cream	Not decolourised	1
209	Whipped imitation cream	Not decolourised	1
210	Whipped imitation cream	Not decolourised	1
211	Whipped imitation cream	Not decolourised	1

The bacteriological tests made on imitation cream in previous years gave reports on the colony count and presence or otherwise of coli form organisms. Unless the 4 samples taken in 1958 were of a much improved standard of cleanliness compared with those taken in previous years, the methylene blue test would not appear to be such a stringent test.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

Some further improvement in the refuse collection service was obtained during the year, and refuse was removed from dwellings on an average, once every eight days. The collections were, however, from time-to-time irregular, sometimes an interval of 6 or 7 days between collections, and sometimes 11 or 12 days. A much more regular service should be provided and facilities which will overcome the difficulties caused by absence of staff due to sickness, holidays or other causes, and by bad weather, break-downs, etc., should be available.

Refuse Disposal.

The disposal of house refuse at the Festival Road Tip continued throughout the year. Control of tipping and levelling and consolidation of the house refuse and considerable quantities of steelworks slag was carried out by the tip-attendant with the use of mechanical equipment.

Probably because of the precautions taken and the cool, wet summer there was much less trouble from fires and crickets in 1958.

The following statement, with respect to the work done in the collection and disposal of refuse, the income and expenditure incurred, refer to the year ended 31st March, 1959.

Refuse Collection

Type of receptacles emptied	Number Emptied	Number of loads of Refuse
Dustbins	244,886	2,522½
Dry ashpits	101	21
Trade refuse bins	2,020	73
Waste paper and cardboard	—	290
Total number of loads collected		2,833½

Refuse Disposal

House and trade refuse delivered at tip	2616½ loads
Refuse delivered at tip by private owners	280 "
Refuse delivered at tip by Engineer and Surveyor's Department	791 "
Refuse delivered at tip by W.R.C.C. (Highways)	300 "
Salvage from Shops delivered at Skin Yard Depot	290 "
Slag delivered at tip from Parkgate Iron and Steel Works	4262 "
Total number of loads disposed of	8539½ loads
Estimated weight of materials disposed of at tip	40,000 tons

Sale of Salvage

Materials Sold	Weights			
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Waste paper	117	18	1	14
Textiles	5	—	—	—
Ferrous metals	6	10	—	24
Non-ferrous metals		9	—	15
Miscellaneous		1	1	10
Total	129	19	—	7

Expenditure and Income.

Details of expenditure and income are as follows:-

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure:						
Refuse collection	8503	14	8			
Refuse disposal	1681	1	10			
				10184	16	6
Income						
Sale of salvage	1170	13	5			
Trade refuse and tip charges ...	80	7	10			
Rents	4	1	8			
				1255	2	11
Net cost of refuse collection and disposal				8929	13	7

The net cost of collection and disposal of refuse per 1000 houses during the year ended 31st March, 1959 was £1839.0.0., compared with the figure of £653.11.7 for the year ended 31st March 1939.

Conclusion.

I again thank the Members of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health for the support given to the work during the year, and all other officers of the Council for the co-operation and assistance I have received from them.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. W. WILKINSON,

Public Health Inspector.

28th July, 1959.

R. L. CROWTHER
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